

BookletChart™

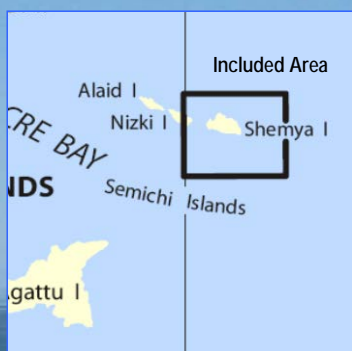
Shemya Island

NOAA Chart 16436

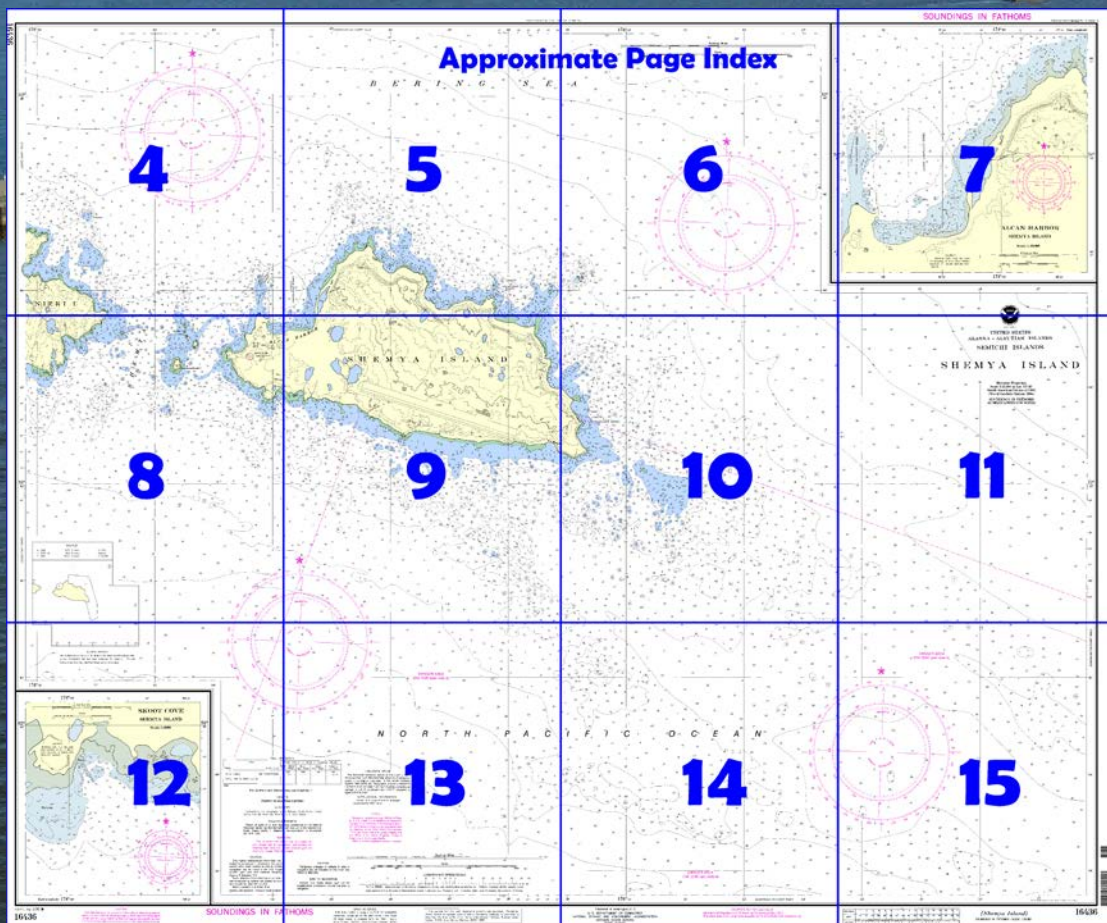


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16436>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Shemya Island, 3.8 miles long and 1.8 miles wide, slopes gradually from the shoreline on the S to a round bluff 250 feet high along the N shore. A 111-foot tall building is at the top of the bluff. An aero radiobeacon is at the W end.

The shoreline of Shemya Island is generally fringed with reefs except for a few short stretches of sand beach. Rocks, kelp, and shoals extend 0.6 mile N of the N point of Shemya. The outermost offshore danger is

a 4¼-fathom shoal, 0.6 mile off the N shore. A danger zone extends 40 miles off the S shore of Shemya Island. (See **334.1290**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Several prominent rocky islets, highest 56 feet, are 0.7 mile off the NE coast of Shemya Island. About 0.3 mile NW of these islets is a rock covered 3 feet, which breaks much of the time. Foul area extends offshore to within 0.2 mile of the rocky islets. Between the outer end of the foul area and the islets is a channel which may be used by launches. The waters for 1.2 miles E and S of the E point of Shemya Island are foul with visible and covered rocks; the area is marked by kelp. Shoals with depths of 9 fathoms or less and marked by kelp in the summer are 4 miles S and SSE of the point.

Alcan Harbor, on the NW side of Shemya Island, is protected on the E and S, somewhat protected on the W, and is wide open to N weather. When the seas are running, breakers can be seen along the submerged remains of a former breakwater which extends about 0.4 mile N from the point on the W side of the harbor. A wreck marks the end of the point and the submerged remains are marked by kelp. Several rocks are visible at low tide up to 100 yards N of the point; mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution in this area. On the W side of the harbor is a 333-foot sheet pile wharf with a 250-foot mooring face with a deck height of 23 feet and a depth of 27 feet alongside. In the middle of the harbor lies a wreck on a reef which is marked by kelp. Depths in the harbor cannot be relied upon because of the frequent changes, and vessels should be extremely careful of the natural and structural hazards. In 1982, it was reported that a strong current had been observed to enter the harbor from the N, move in a clockwise direction around the head of the harbor, and exit W past the point. (See Appendix B for **Shemya climatological table**.)

The S side of Shemya Island is mostly fringed with reefs and rocks that extend as much as 1 mile off, but there are short stretches of sandy beach. **Skoot Cove**, 0.7 mile from the W end of the island, has depths of about 2 fathoms, and small boats may find shelter here when weather conditions prevent landings in Alcan Harbor. In 1970, it was reported that the submerged remains of a former breakwater extend about 100 yards seaward in a 150° direction from a point (52°43'00"N., 174°04'15"E.), on the W side of the cove. The cove has been used as a dump and is reported to be filled in N of 52°43'N.

Hammerhead Island, 55 feet high and 0.5 mile W of Shemya Island, is the southernmost of several small islands surrounded by foul ground near the middle of **Shemya Pass**, which is between Shemya Island and Nizki Island. The controlling depth through the passages on either side of Hammerhead Island is about 13 feet, but the E passage is the preferable of the two. During stormy weather or when swells are running high in the Bering Sea or the Pacific, heavy breakers are likely to be encountered in the passages.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION
Extreme care must be used maneuvering ships in Skoot Cove because of natural and structural hazards.

CAUTION
Extreme care must be used maneuvering ships in Alcan Harbor because of natural and structural hazards.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 52°43'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○(Accurate location) ◦(Approximate location)

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

UPDATING SERVICE
FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.816" southward and 10.975" westward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

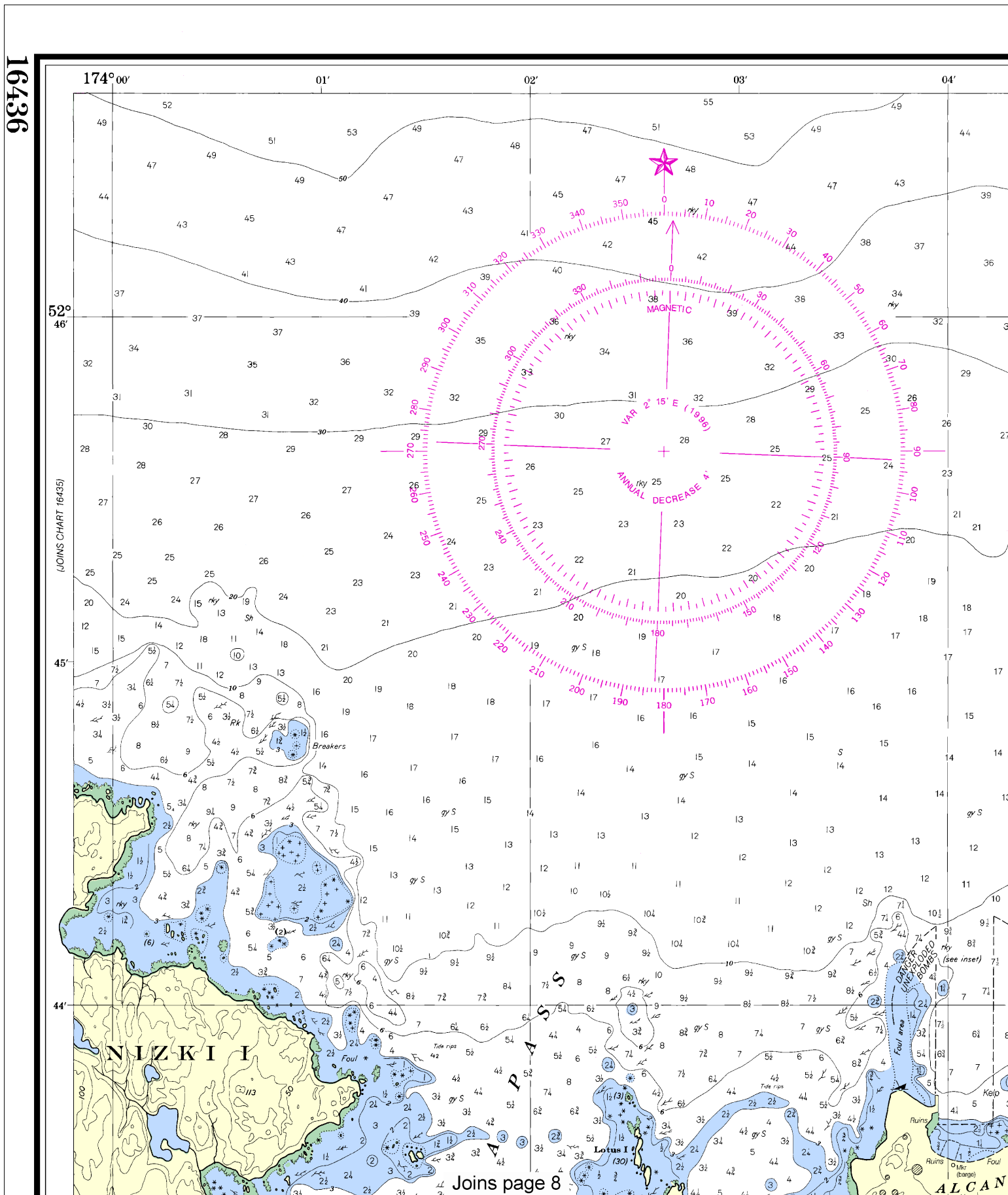
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80 1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Alcan Harbor	(52°44'N/174°04'E)	feet 3.4	feet ----	feet ----
NOTE: Tide is chiefly diurnal.				feet -3.5

(396)

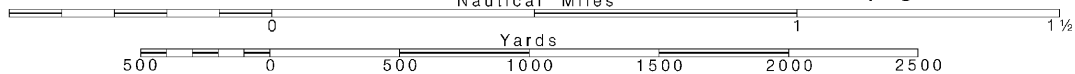


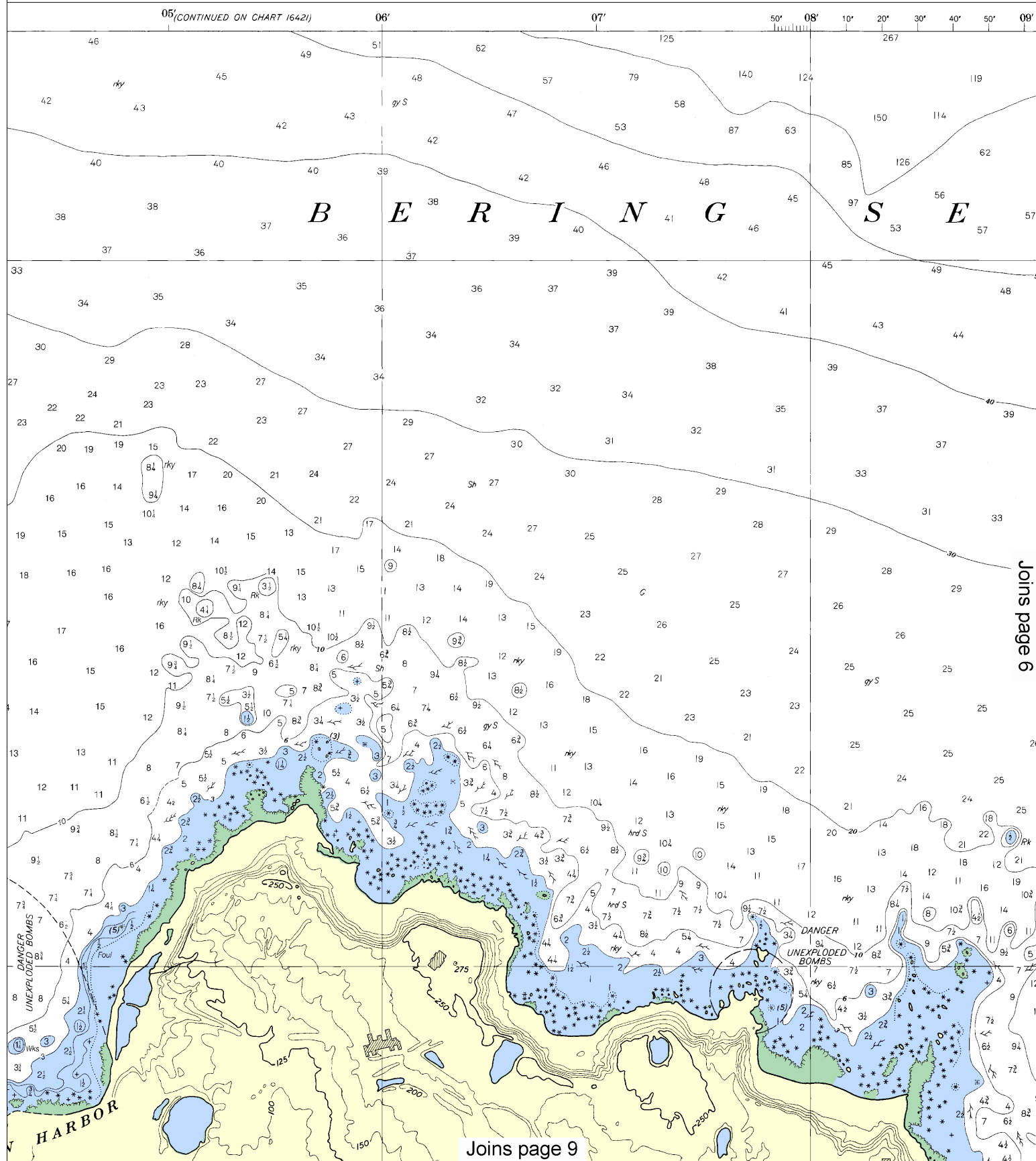
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





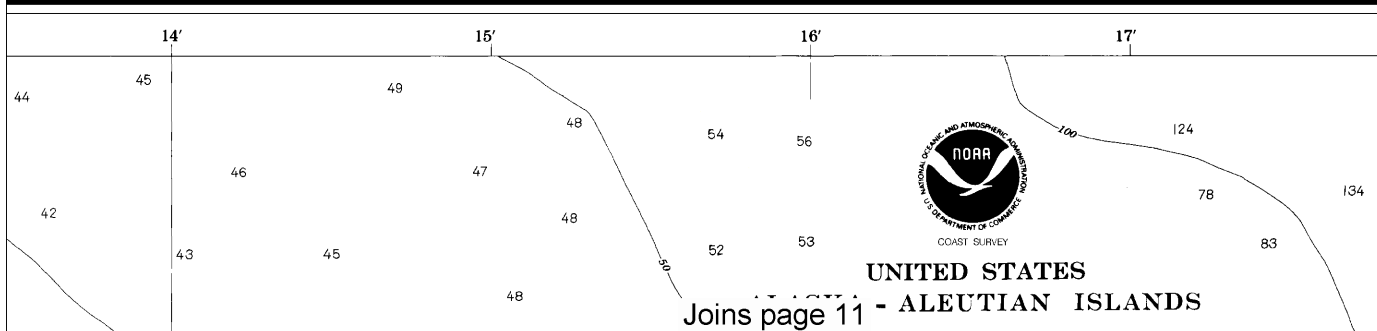
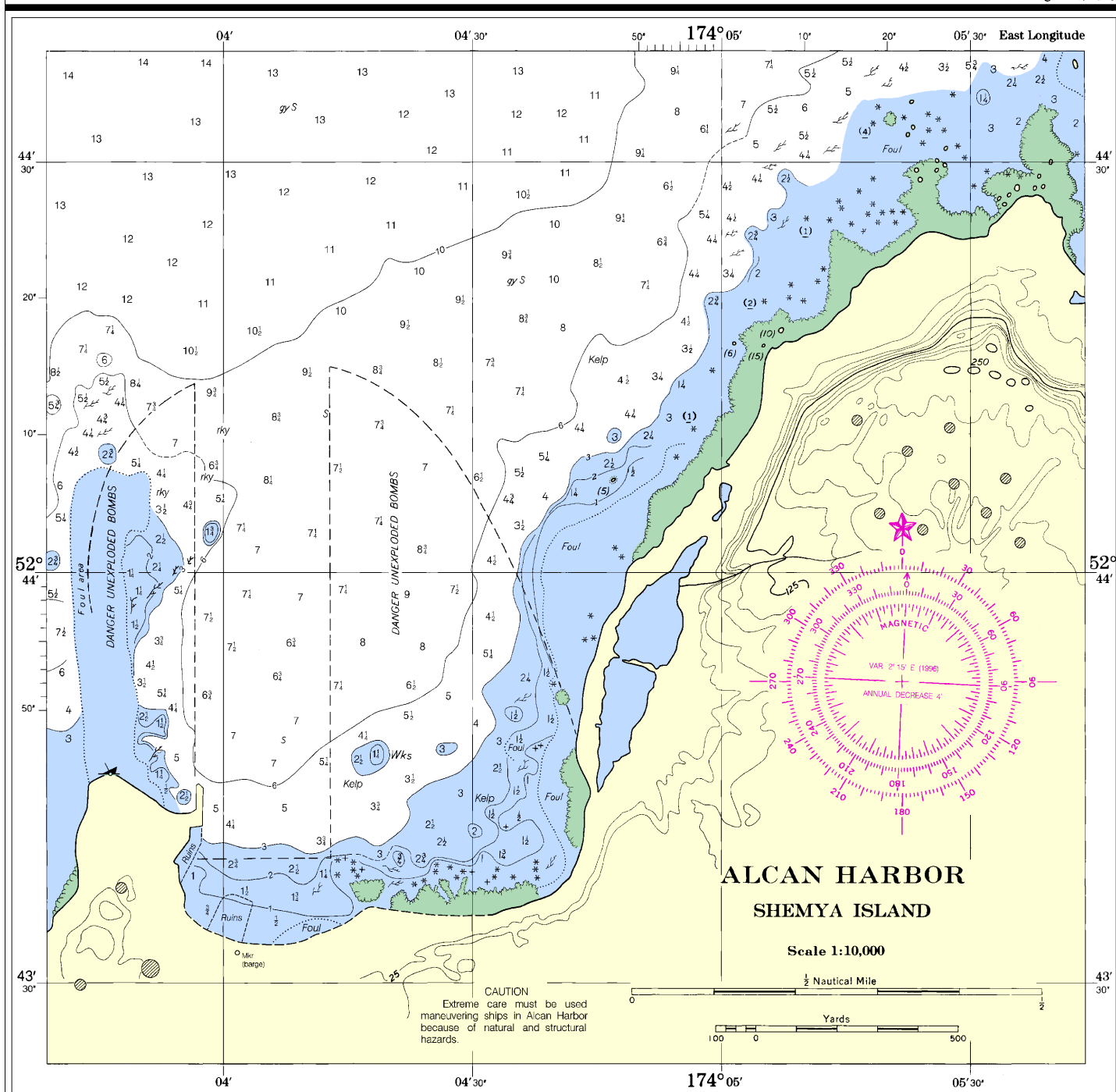
Joins page 6

Joins page 9

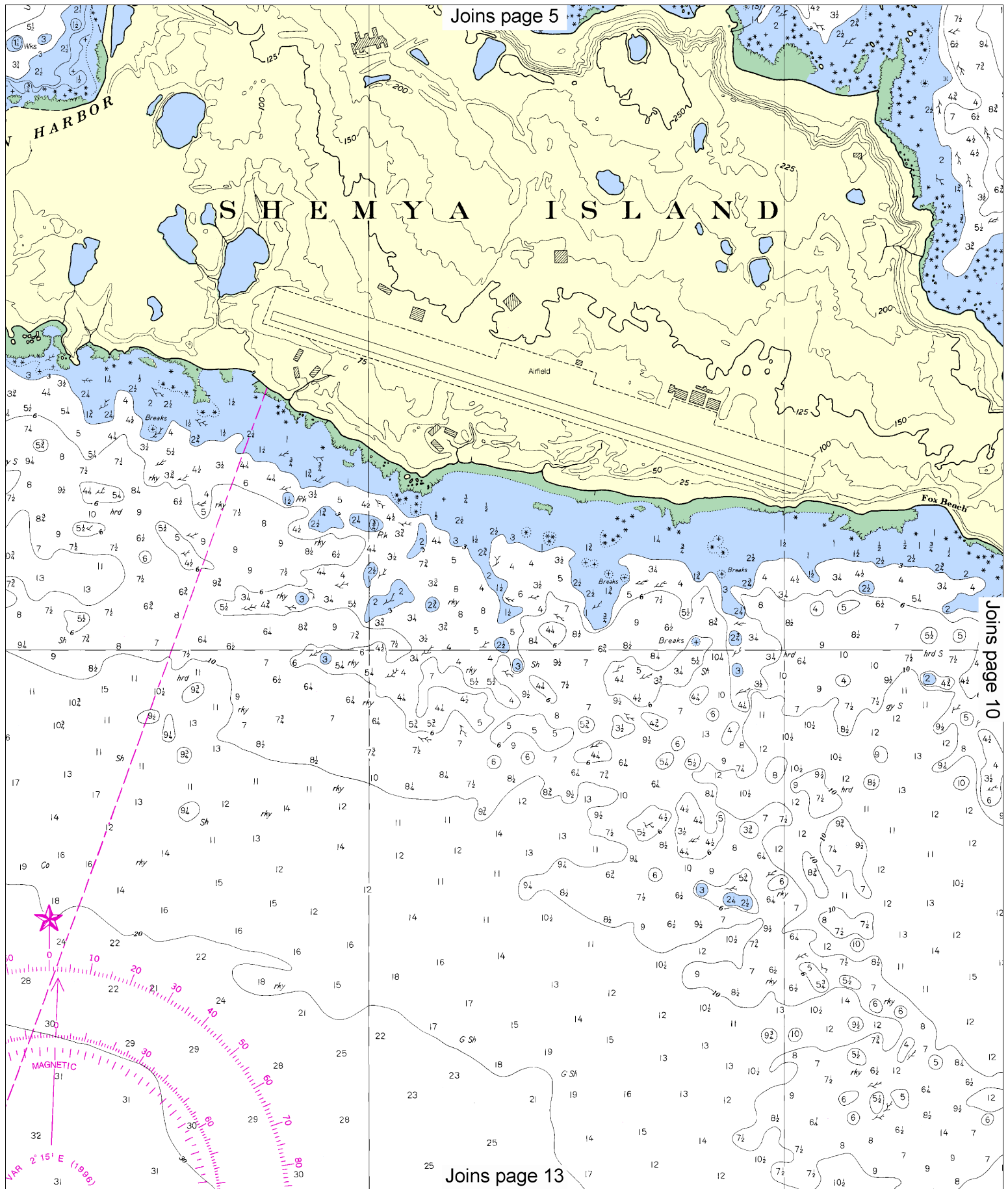
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

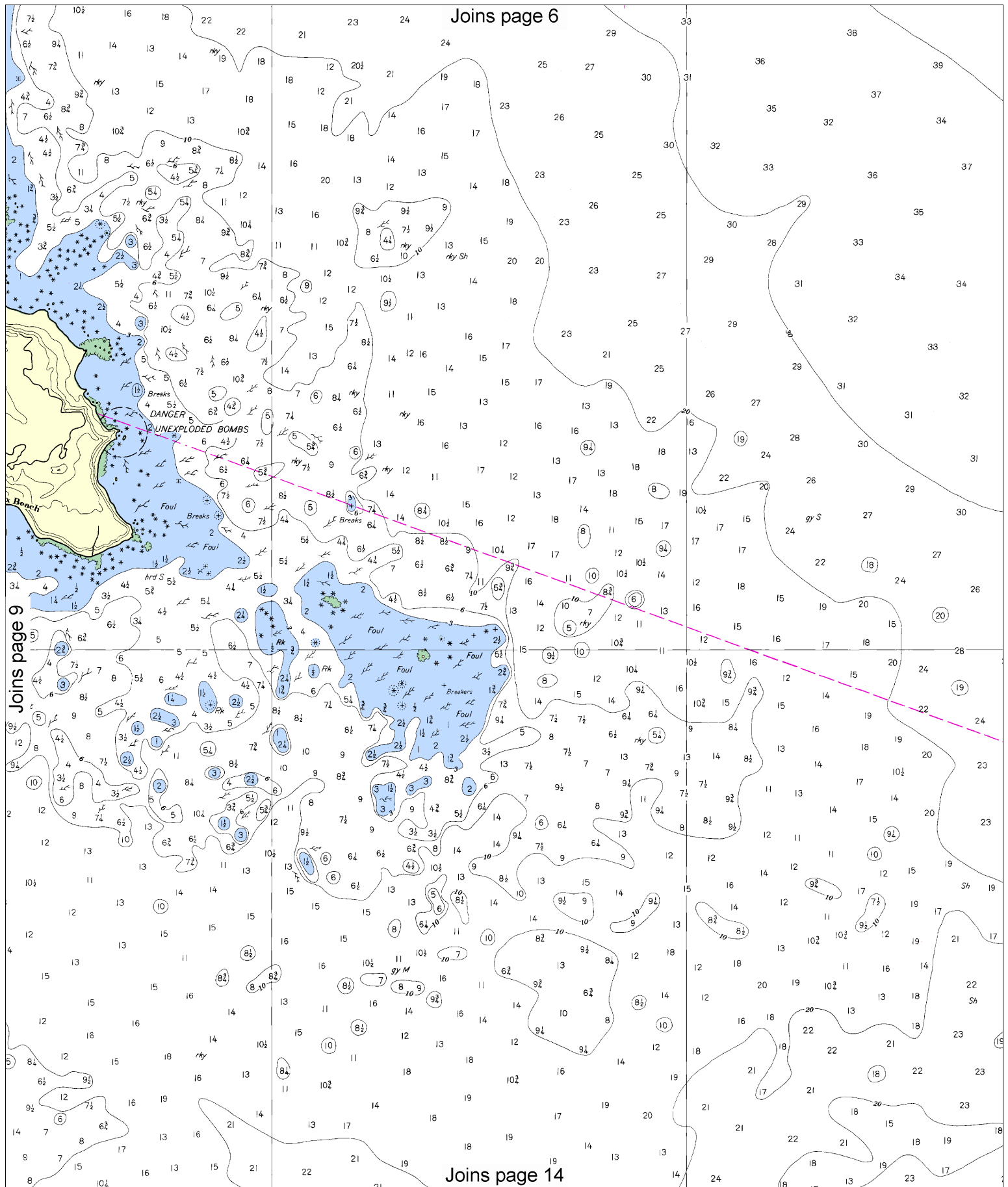
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panel A



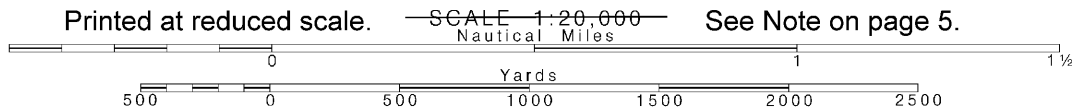
This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.





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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

Joins page 7

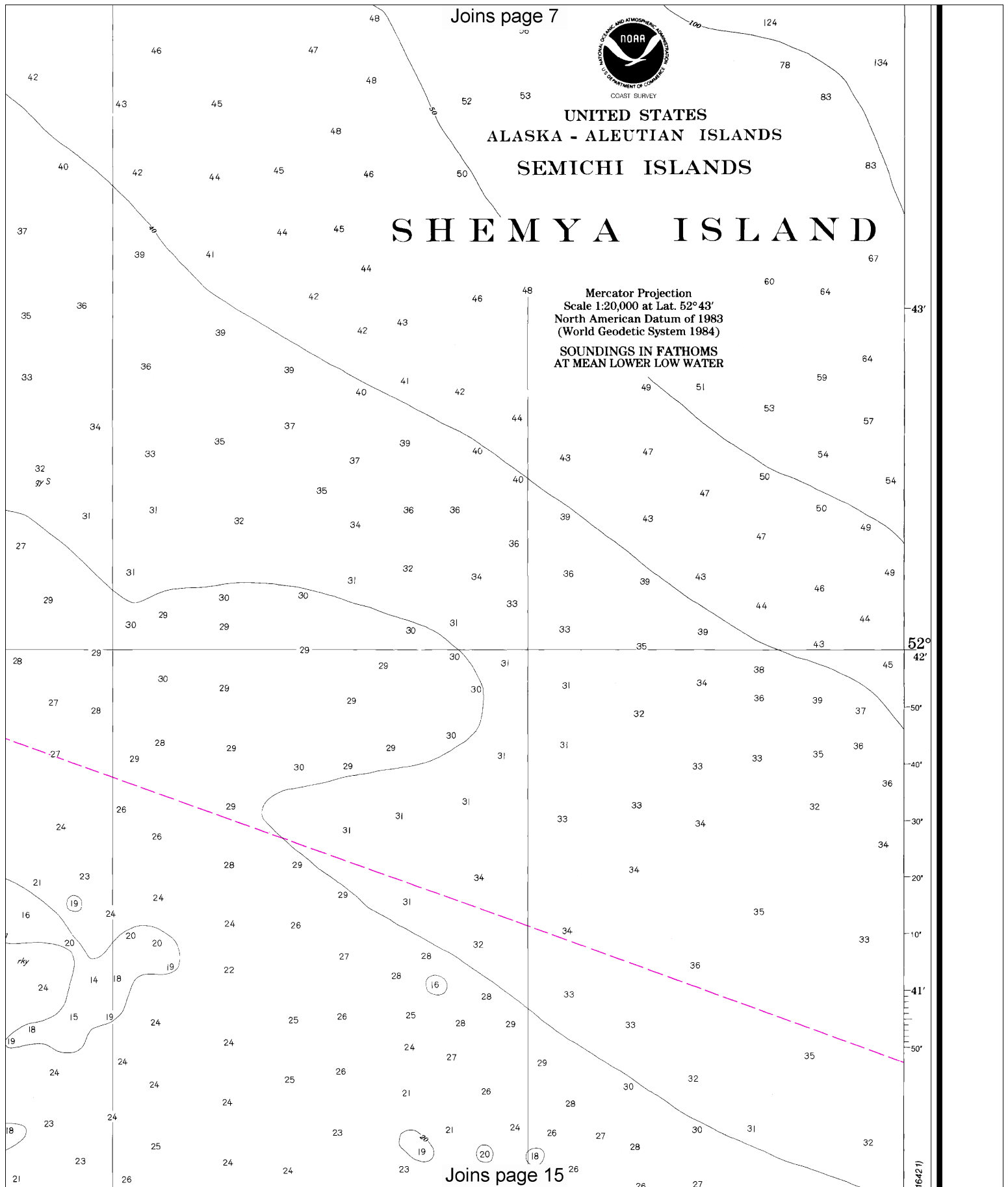


UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
SEMICHI ISLANDS

SHEMYA ISLAND

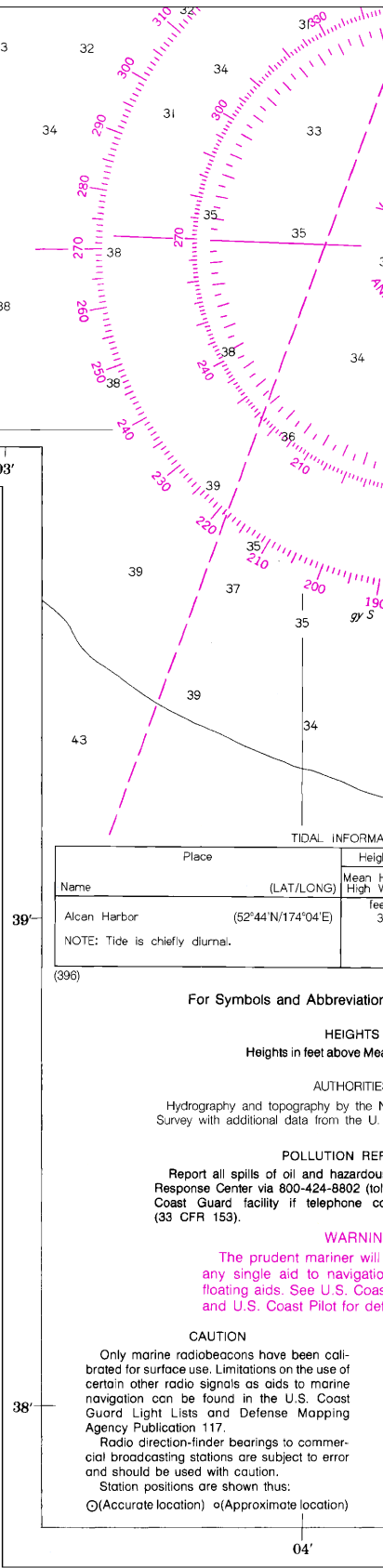
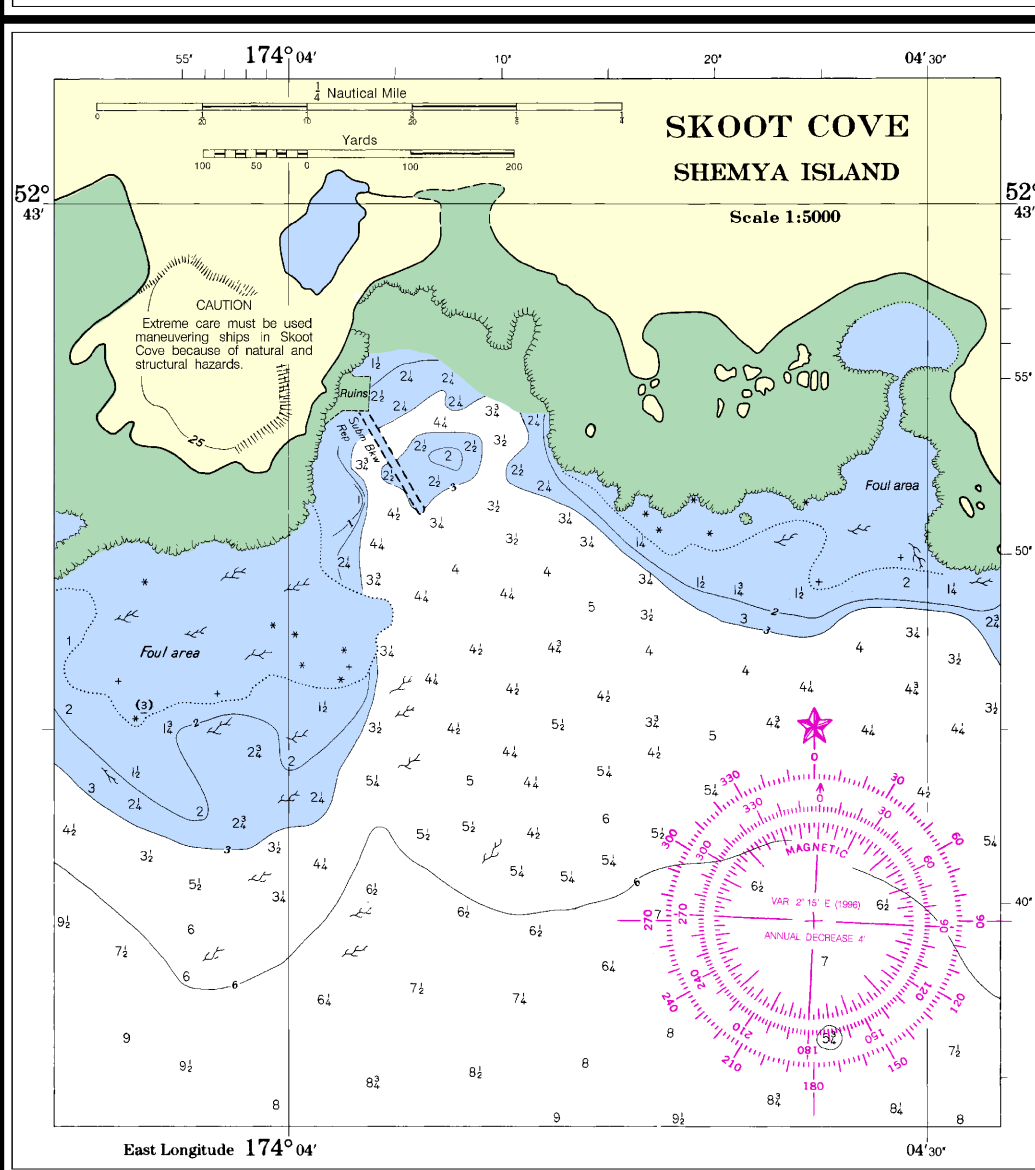
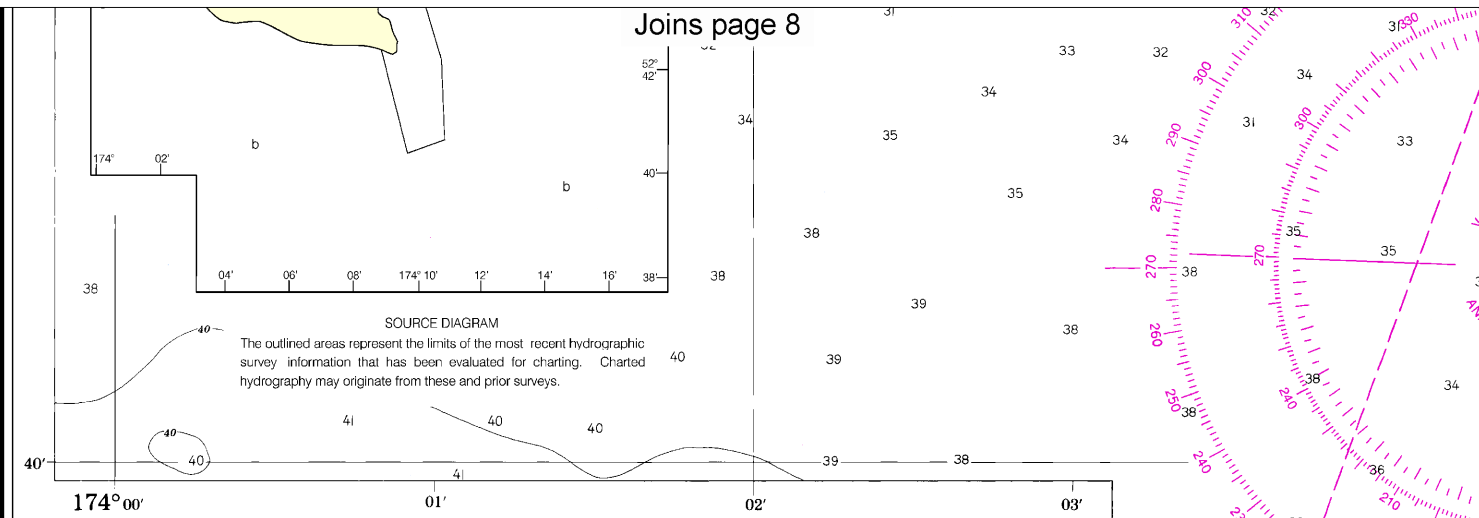
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 52°43'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER



Joins page 15

Joins page 8



10th Ed., Mar. 9/96

16436

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FAT

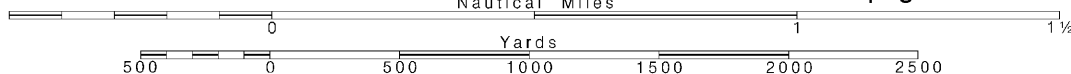
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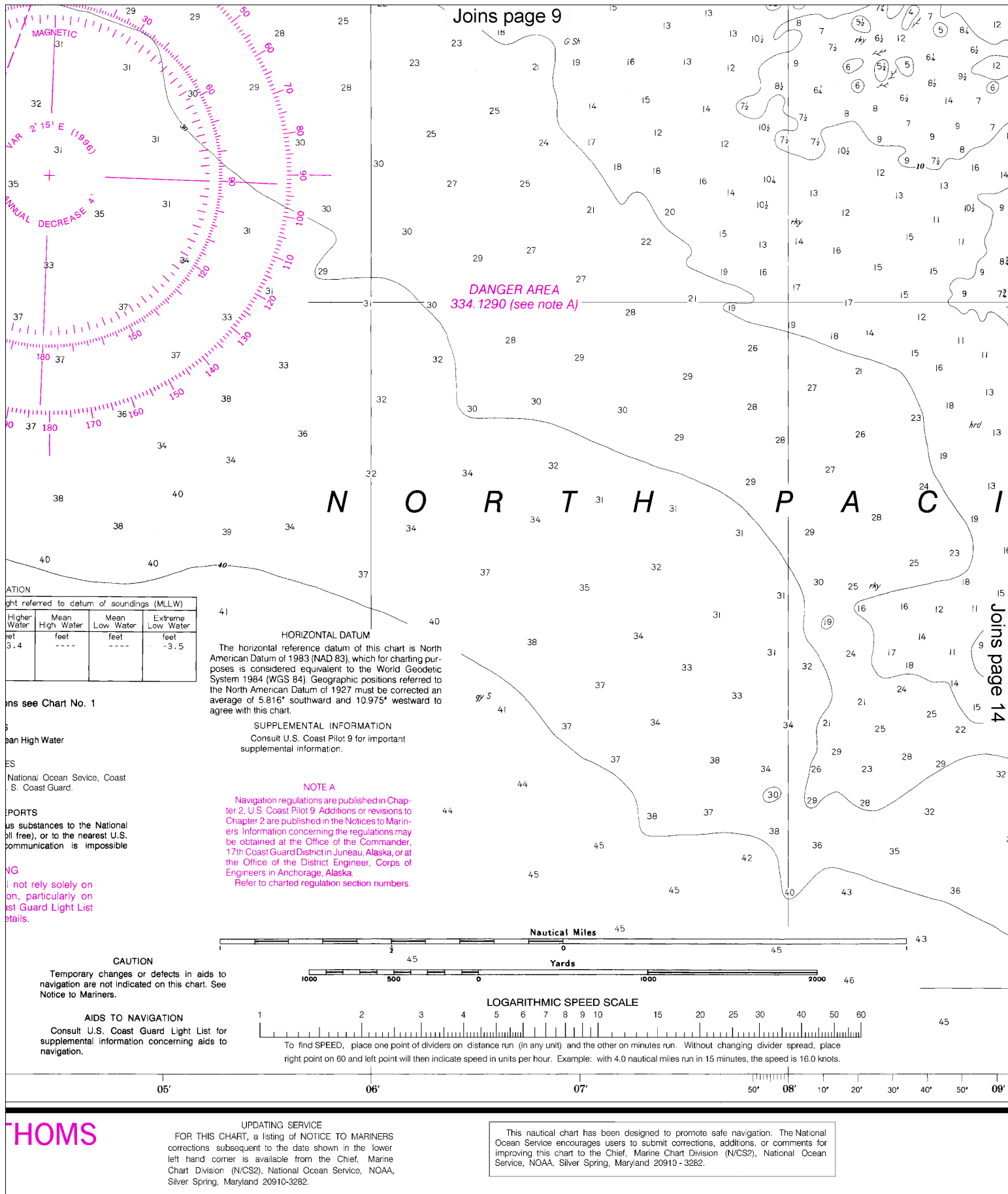
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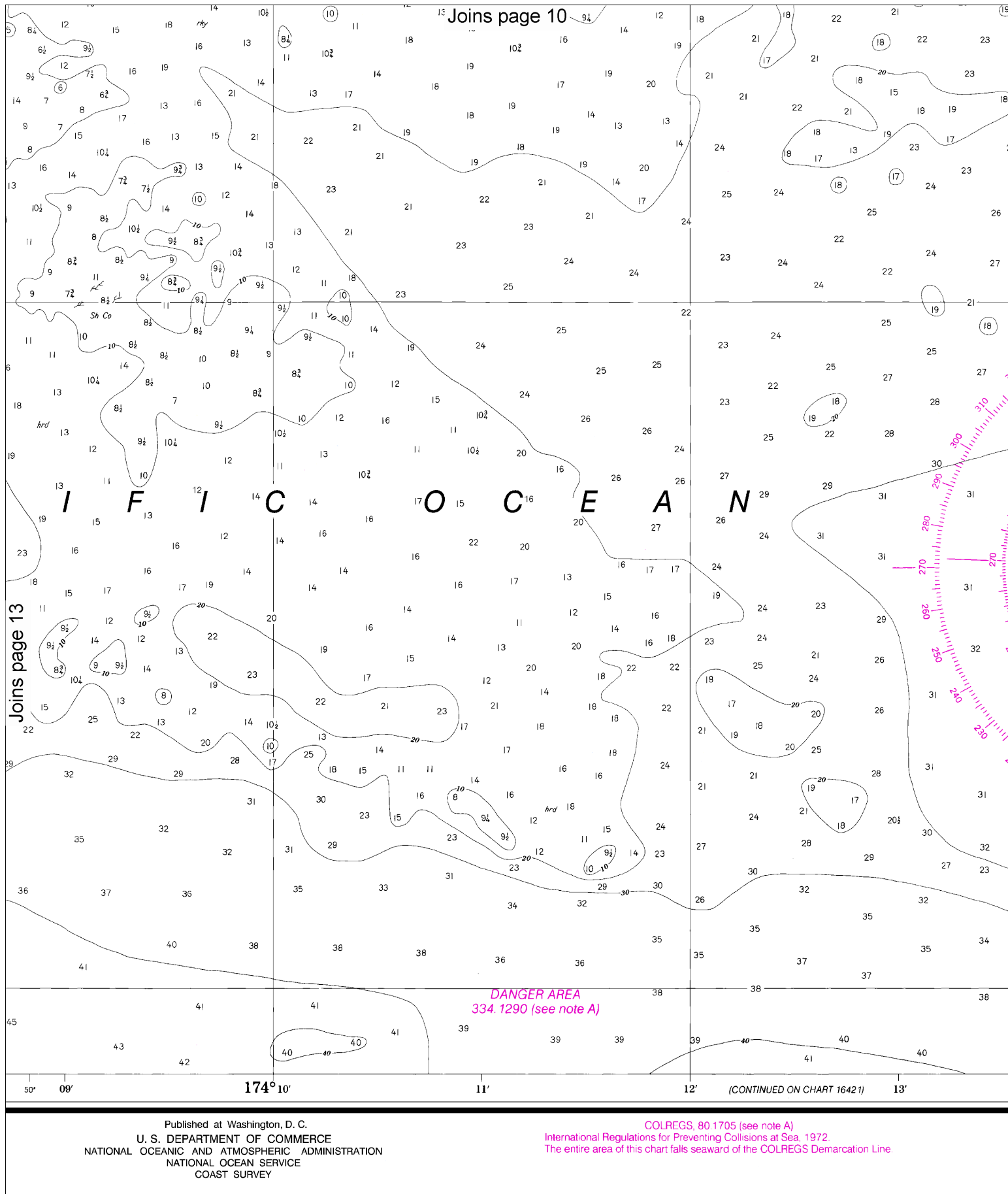
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

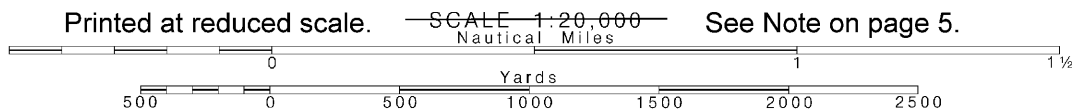


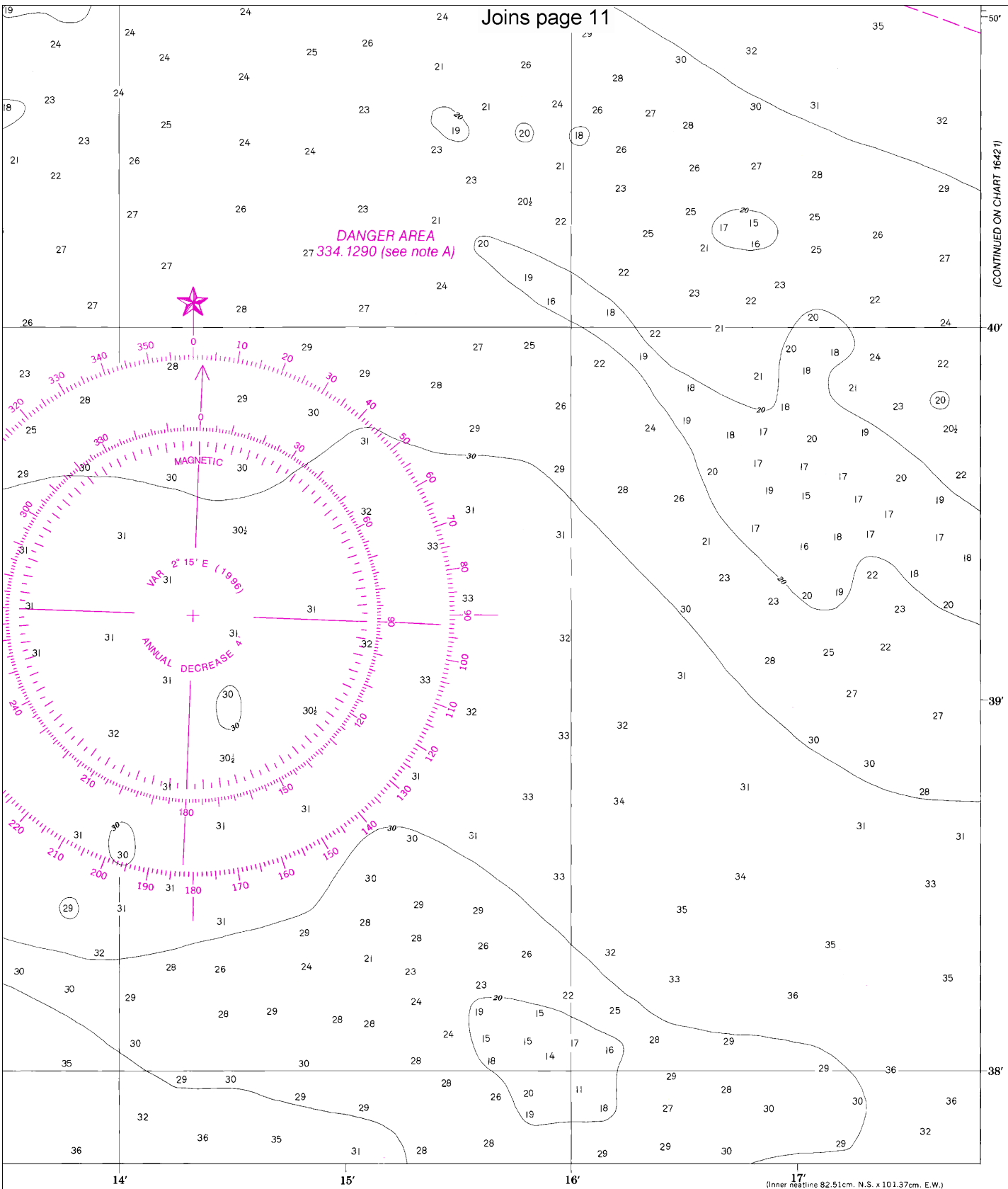




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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





(CONTINUED ON CHART 16421)

(Inner nestline 82.51cm. N.S. x 101.37cm. E.W.)

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Shemya Island)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

16436

ED. NO. 10

16BHA16436

DMA STOCK NO.



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker